



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

count of the nature of the paper) presented in detail the evidence in support of his theses and the reviewer is accordingly unable to give an analysis of the evidence upon which they rest. There is, however, much evidence that the Cicindelidæ originated in Africa, but their origin from wingless forms with elytra, I fear, will not meet the approval of insect morphologists. On the other hand, it is evident that *Tetracha* is in many of its characters a more primitive form than *Cicindela* and its distribution speaks well for the author's conclusions. His analysis of the nearctic *Cicindela* fauna and statement of its affinities must, it seems to me, stand unchallenged, while his arrangement of our species is the most tenable yet presented.

LITERATURE.

- TOWER, W. L., The Origin and Development of the Wings of Coleoptera. Zool. Jahrb., Mar., 1903.
ORTMANN, A. E., The Geographical Distribution of Freshwater Decapods and its Bearing on Ancient Geography. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., 1902, pp. 267-400.

Class I, HEXAPODA.

Order IV, DIPTERA.

ON THE KNOWN LARVÆ OF THE GENUS URANOTÆNIA.

BY EVELYN G. MITCHELL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The receipt during the past summer of larvæ of *Uranotænia sapphirina* and *U. lowii* from Dr. T. W. Dupree gave an opportunity for a critical comparison of the three known larvæ of this genus, which had not previously been distinguished from each other. The genus, so far as can be judged by the known larvæ, is characterized as follows:

Four large stout spines bearing spinules instead of the usual four tufts in the middle of head; antennæ with a few scattered spines, the tuft represented by a single hair; stellate hairs on thorax and abdomen.

SYNOPSIS OF SPECIES

1. Antennal tuft decidedly over one third distad; longest terminal spine if bent backward would reach below tuft. Scales on eighth segment of abdomen not fringed on apical one-third (reckoned from center of base to tip). Central tooth of labial plate bluntly rounded and widely separated from adjacent teeth.

U. lowii.

- Antennal tuft scarcely if at all over one third distad 2
2. Longest terminal spine almost as long as antenna; accessory spine on terminal joint not nearly reaching to tip of joint. Scales of eighth segment not fringed on apical one-half. Central tooth on labial plate bluntly rounded and not widely separated from the adjacent teeth.....**U. sapphirina.**
- Longest terminal spine scarcely two thirds the length of antenna, scarcely reaching tuft; secondary spine on terminal joint reaching nearly to tip of joint. Scales of eighth segment with a fringe of uniform spines extending over apex. Central tooth of labial plate sharp and distinct from the adjacent teeth..**U. socialis.**

Class I, HEXAPODA.

Order V, LEPIDOPTERA.

NEW NOCTUIDÆ FOR 1906. — NO. 1.

BY JOHN B. SMITH, ScD.,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Leptina levitans, new species.

Ground color dull smoky gray without contrasts. Head and thorax with a whitish powdering, best marked on patagia, but not prominent on either of my examples. Primaries with the extreme base inferiorly a little paler but with no appearance of a white humeral spot and no defining or limiting line. Median space superiorly ashen gray, and a slight gray powdering is visible throughout the space. T. a. line barely traceable, a little irregular, with a small, somewhat even outcurve. T. p. line sinuate, even, narrow, gray with smoky borderings, not well defined. S. t. line very irregular, powdery gray, obscure, marked by obscure preceding dusky shades and at costa by an obscure dusky cloud which does not reach the apex. A series of dusky terminal spots. Orbicular wanting. Reniform of good size, almost round, concolorous, ringed narrowly with brown and with a brown central dot. Secondaries dirty yellowish or smoky, a little paler at base. Beneath, very pale smoky, with an obscure outer line and discal spot.

Expands. — 1.05–1.12 inches = 26–28 mm.

Habitat. — Ontario, Canada, A. H. Kilman; Durham, N. H., Weed and Fiske.

One male and one female are now before me, in comparison with three examples of *L. dormitans* with which I had in the past confused this species. I have realized for some time that there were two forms of *Leptina* without prominent white shoulders; but supposed them to be merely varying types of one species. The recent necessity for determining a series of specimens caused me to compare more closely and to resort to the original descriptions to determine the type form.